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CANADA WEST

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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

,000,000 BUSHELS WHEAT IN 1915

MANITOBA—SASKATCHEWAN—ALBERTA

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE HON. W. J. ROCHE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA.

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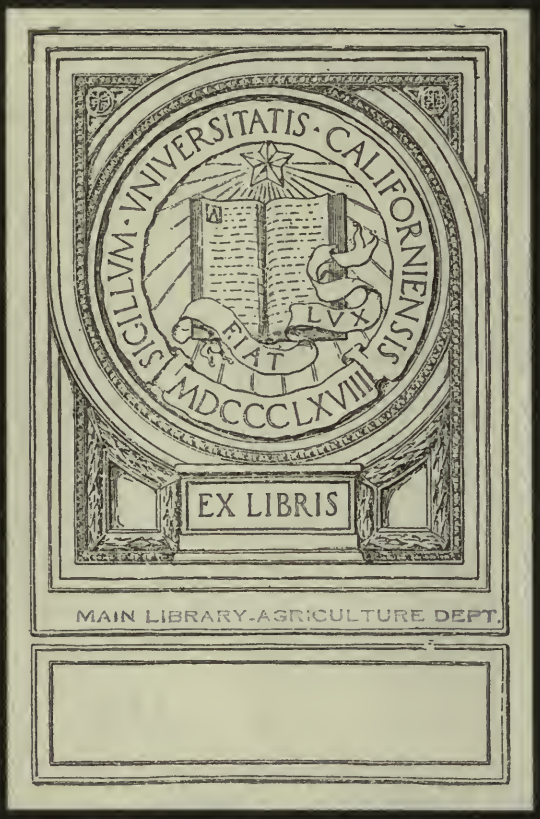

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WESTERN CANADA
"MISTRESS of WHEAT"
Again Produces Wheat Yields that are the Marvel of the Agricultural World
A Wave of Prosperity & Contentment Everywhere

HAT Western Canada is indeed "Mistress of Wheat" to the extent that its 1915 crop exceeded, acre for acre, the production of any country on this conti-t, is a striking fact proved by the following figures:

n 1915 the Dominion of Canada produced 376,000,000 hels of wheat, which represented an average yield of bushels to the acre. The United States produced 1,505,000 bushels, yield of 17 bushels per acre. The y serious competitors in wheat production in South erica were Argentine, with 178,221,000 bushels, or less n 12 bushels per acre; and Chile, with 19,000,000 bushels, 13 bushels per acre.

he three Western Canadian prairie provinces—Manitoba, katchewan and Alberta—produced between them 342,000,- bushels out of the total Canadian 376,000,000 bushels. side of the United States, Western Canada produced siderably more than the combined production of North l South America. Canada, is of course, a new-settled ntry, and the fact that the crop of the United States practically three times as much is no discouragement. United States has more than twelve times the popula-n of Canada in approximately the same area.

n 1916, the crop was not as heavy, but the yields in many tricts were very large. So large was the acreage under tivation in 1915 that the resulting crop proved too large be all threshed the same fall. It overloaded railroads l made marketing slow. A less amount of fall ploughing s done than would have been done in a less heavy year, ause the average farmer was too busy with his threshing. these conditions necessarily reacted upon the acreage ded in the spring of 1916. Owing to the great number Canadians who have enlisted, labour last year was scarce l high priced and one factor in the decreased yield—aller acreage under crop—was evident.

Another factor is that last year Western Canada exper-ced, in common with the entire North American conti-nt, conditions that were less favourable to the production big crops. The conditions resulted in smaller yield per e and reduced grade of grain in certain localities.

The financial value of these crops to Western Canadian mers was greater last year than ever before. Owing to e high prices of grain, returns were extremely profitable. ith wheat at present prices a crop would pay the farmer ven supposing he had only the average of 16 bushels per acre) over $30.00 per acre. A large number are receiving $50.00 per acre—some have received $75.00, and a few even more than that.

This price represents the gross return, and the cost of operation must be deducted. But it does not, even at the highest figures, cost more than 55 cents to raise a bushel of wheat in Western Canada, so that the profit can be figured accordingly. The statement is made by a large operating farmer that the maximum cost is about 40 cents a bushel. It must be emphasized that the acre which produces a $30.00 crop costs, in the first case, probably less than that. In the United States, the same class of land would cost in many districts from $100 to $200 per acre, and even then a return of $30.00 would be considered extremely satisfactory. In Western Canada the best class of agricultural land, capable of producing crops that in size compare with any country in the world except, perhaps, some European countries, can be obtained at, on the average, from $20.00 to $30.00 per acre, with irrigated lands somewhat higher. Many Western Canadian farmers have paid for their land entirely from the proceeds of one year's crop, and this includes men who had only been in the country a year or less.

Figures taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's annual report and from the figures of the Dominion Census Bureau, illustrate the great productiveness of Western Canadian lands:

	Bu. per acre, 1915
All Canada	29
Western Canada only	29 1.5
Province of Manitoba	28 4.5
Province of Saskatchewan	28 1.2
Province of Alberta	32 4.5
United States, all	17
Montana	26 1.2
Washington	25 1.5
Wisconsin	22 3.4
Ohio	20 2.5
Iowa	19 4.5
Illinois	19
Pennsylvania	18 1.2
Nebraska	18 2.5
North Dakota	18 1.5
Indiana	17 1.5
South Dakota	17 1.10
Minnesota	17
Texas	15 1.2
Virginia	13 4.5
Kansas	12 1.2
Missouri	12 3.10
Oklahoma	11 3.5

The prospect to the American settler is a most inviting one. With his money he can secure lands at a merely nominal figure—nominal as compared with prices of the same quality of land anywhere within the bounds of his own country.

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Canada's Agricultural Resources Rapidly Developing

Who digs a well, or plants a seed,
A sacred pact he keeps with sun and sod.
With these he helps refresh and feed
The world, and enters partnership with God.
—Markham.

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DEVELOPMENT of agricultural resources of the Continent will have greater attention during the next few years than ever before. The rapid depletion of horses, the scarcity of cattle, hogs, grain and other food supplies, already exciting a world-wide interest that greatly dwarfs other "high cost of living" articles, will become worse, unless action is taken by those able to overcome it. Great as the anxiety is at present, when all foodstuffs are almost daily increasing in price, it is but small as compared with that which will be aroused when it is realized what limited preparation has been made to overcome the deficiency. The high prices of today will be the almost prohibitive prices of the near future.

There is not sufficient philanthropy to which to appeal to take hold of the situation, which is unfortunate. But there is a solution, and the appeal must also be made to those who are willing to undertake it for other reasons. With efficient production the inevitable high prices will be checked, but it will not be possible to easily supply the demand that will exist for some years, and the producer will benefit largely, as high prices for all foodstuffs will continue for a long time to come.

To secure this production at the least cost need not be considered a problem. The United States has about reached its zenith in the production of wheat. Canada has practically but begun. Its zenith is not in sight. With vast areas of vacant agricultural lands, capable of producing larger averages and better grain than any other country on the Continent, it has greater possibilities than any yet realized.

It is possessed of resources which cannot be absorbed for generations to come in her own development. There will be larger dependence on the United States for money and labour. Australia has land from which to produce wheat and meat, but where can it get the labour? The Argentine has plenty of room to raise wheat and corn and meat, but it has no great neighbour like the United States from which to draw people to do the work. As previously stated the United States has reached its zenith in the production of wheat.

Canada is the one undeveloped country in the world possessing the resources, and having close at hand a huge supply of the right kind of labour, as well as the capital. Whatever Canada may lack in these can be procured from the United States, which has the labour willing to migrate across the line, if wages are made high enough, and the capital, when it can be shown that there is a field in which it can be successfully operated. Once established in Canada the combination will commence raising wheat and meat, which will be readily available for export either by the Atlantic or Pacific.

Canada and the United States are the closest friends, and the present political situation is such that there is promise of the tie becoming more firmly cemented than ever. The interest that each country will have in developing the resources of the country, especially the food resources, will increase. Canada will supply the soil and the climate for the production of foods much cheaper than the United States can do, and the latter will be a material factor in adding to capital and labour what may be required.

There is no doubt that British economists, looking into the future, have seen a condition which means that the world will soon look to Canada for a supply of wheat and meat that will keep prices from going to prohibitive figures. It was possibly this fact, together with the fact that an investment in Canadian lands would net good profits, that caused the British authorities to consider the purchase of large tracts in Western Canada. The lands are accessible, susceptible to quick development, transportation facilities good, and labour, as has been pointed out, within easy reach. If the plan of purchase is carried out it would prove profitable to Canada and to the investor, and cultivation would be sustained after the war as well as now.

This, with other development in factory and forest, would involve immense investments in Canada, to be continued after peace should have returned, and the end of it would be to make Canada a real competitor of the United States.

Canada has had its struggles and the difficulties that beset all new countries. In addition to this it has in the past leaned largely on the Mother Country. The war has taught the people of the Dominion that they can stand alone, at least as far as regards their commercial enterprise. The eyes of the world have been directed to Canada, and the scouts of the big business houses, who are always looking for new fields, have reported that here is the country of the greatest possibilities.

Louis Hill, well known son of a famous father, and whose business acumen and prophetic instinct is hardly less than was that of the late J. J. Hill, says he foresaw for Canada many years of the most unbounded prosperity. The days of trial and tribulation, he believed, were over, and he expected to see development make strides as rapid and progress as great as was that of the United States when its population increased by the millions every year. Prosperity, Dominion wide, he believed, would sweep through the country in waves such as are entirely unrealized by those who live in the country, and whose preparations will appear to have been entirely inadequate.

The basis of Canada's riches is the fertility of her soil, and no freak of warfare can injure that, while her grain will increase in demand as the population of the world grows. As an investment field Canada is worthy of consideration.—"Wall Street Journal."

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Will Have Great Increase After the War

Great Tide of Immigration

Prosperity is already here in large measure; it is but a trifle compared with the period of great development that will come with the close of the war, when millions of Europe's best will seek new homes in a new country. Not alone will this tide come from Europe; thousands are already prepared to leave other of the across-the-sea countries and are but waiting a favourable opportunity. Home ties and associations have been dissolved by war and there are thousands who will prefer to begin their life anew in Canada. There are indications that from the United States not only will the agriculturists come in thousands, but also the business men, the wholesalers and the manufacturers. They are but waiting for the cessation of hostilities and when the tide of humanity begins to flow into the Dominion of Canada, its manufacturing resources will be taxed to the utmost to keep abreast of the demand.

Encouraging Reports of Business

The reports of business men, who through years of experience are qualified to speak authoritatively, is to the highest degree encouraging. They find not only a great difference in the attitude of the country merchants, but also, a wide circulation of money. Spring and summer orders far outranked those of last year, which in turn was considerably ahead of the preceding year; liquidation and adjustment which followed the real estate boom has come almost completely to an end and business houses are standing now on a firm footing, entirely free from fictitious values of every description.

Banks Reflect Prosperity

Abundant evidence of the commercial prosperity that is smiling on Canada is to be found in the reports of the annual meetings of the leading banks, which in every case indicate that earnings during the past year have been well maintained and that the general business conditions of Canada were never before so good.

The reports give thoughtful impression of the expansion of business that can hardly yet be realized, and as a rule there is a vein of sane optimism far in the future.

Among the notable signs of improvement in business, throughout the country, and which may be said to be a reflection of the excellent standing of the farmers, are the following:

Manufactures in the ten years up to 1915 increased from 15,796 to 21,291. The total capital advanced from $846,585,000 to $1,984,992,000, or over 130 per cent. In 1913 manufactures amounted to $43,000,000; in 1916, $242,000,000.

Canada's revenue in 1916 was $60,000,000 in excess of expenditure outside war purposes. Banks and financial institutions' annual statements show large gains over last year. Industrial companies show profits doubling those of last year. Western Provinces produced vast sums new wealth which circulates entire country.

Saving deposits gained $124,000,000 in 1917.

Milling trade of Canada had a banner year; 8,000,000 barrels exported in the year to August 1916 against less than 5,000,000 previous year.

Canada has 3,200 grain elevators at 1,340 stations, including terminals, with combined capacity of 185,000,000 bushels. The three prairie Provinces have more than 3,000 at 1,320 stations, with combined capacity of 106,000,000 bushels. Farmers are exceedingly prosperous, and their purchasing power never so great. $2,000,000 more than in any other year has been expended by the rural population in the purchase of automobiles.

The agricultural production of Canada for the year 1916 will exceed that of the banner year of 1913 by one hundred million dollars.

Canada in 1917 will continue to expand, and once peace returns after a period of anxiety and change, the Dominion will regain its stride of progress, with prosperity assured, either by its own personal efforts, or by the powerful aid of its neighbours in the south borders.

1916 Was A Prosperous Year

Returns of $50 to $75 Per Acre were Numerous

The year 1916 was a very satisfactory and prosperous one for the vast majority of Western Canadian farmers. Never before were prices of farm products so high. Thousands obtained yields of wheat and other grains that brought them a gross return of $50 per acre; a large number have obtained in excess of that— $75 being far from uncommon and $100 heard of. These returns were not made on expensive land, but from land that costs upon the average from $20 to $30 per acre. In a number of cases newcomers who took up farms in Western Canada in the spring of 1916, have been able to pay for their land with the proceeds of their first crop.

For some time after the war ends it seems certain that, considering the general disorganization of industry in Europe, the European countries will be obliged to import great quantities of food products. The present outlook for the agriculturist in Western Canada is, therefore, exceptionally bright. Both grains and livestock are high in price. Western Canada's crops are larger in volume, acre for acre, than any grown upon the North American Continent. The past year was not an ideal one from the agricultural standpoint, but even then the average production of wheat in Western Canada was four bushels per acre more than in the United States.

To any who are contemplating settling in Western Canada, we say that "now is the time." There is such a unique combination of circumstances as may never come again.

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Western Canada Bulging with Agricultural Wealth

FROM carefully compiled estimates made by experts it is found that the wealth of Western Canada during 1916, shows an increase of about $4,000,000 over 1915.

The final figures for 1916 for livestock and dairy products and for the four months of the crop year show that the return from the farms has been roughly, $258,000,000, as against $254,000,000 for the same period of 1915, and $140,000,000 for 1914.

The 1916 Cereal Crop Added Fresh Testimony to Canada's Greatness

That the cereal crops of Canada for 1916 were of greater value than the average for the years 1910 to 1915 inclusive, by 37.6 per cent., is the cheerful information imparted in the latest commercial letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, just published. The statement follows:

On the basis of current prices the value of the chief cereal products, wheat, oats and barley, will be 37.6 per cent, above the average of the years 1910 to 1915 inclusive. The estimated production of these grains is 567,411,100 bushels, the value of which is $455,034,403, as compared with an average for the same products in the last six years of $330,647,633.

Growth of Cattle Industry

The cattle industry throughout the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is developing very rapidly. Instead of stockers being shipped out of the country they are taken back to the farms by the man who wants to make a start with three or four head, and now there are very few farmers who have not had a beginning. It has been demonstrated that the greatest success follows mixed husbandry, and there are very few grain farms that would not be improved by the addition of a herd of cattle. Much of the straw and fodder of the place has been allowed to go to waste. This is all being changed and the change is for the better. With the placing of cattle on the farm, there is put back into the land the properties that all-grain growing was robbing it of. Instead of employment during the spring, summer and fall months, constant employment is given.

The growth of the cattle business is illustrated by the opening of the Edmonton Stock Yards in addition to those at Calgary and Winnipeg. In the first three months after being opened they did a business of approximately $618,000. The stock yards at Calgary had a most successful year in 1916. They show a total turnover of $10,110,777, or practically two million more than that of 1915. Their receipts of cattle jumped from 45,145 in 1915, to 71,871 in 1916.

With the price of beef and other meats soaring to hitherto unheard of heights, and every newspaper carrying stories about the future prices of boots and shoes and other articles made of leather, there may be a modicum of comfort to be taken from the fact that the farmers and ranchers of Western Canada are now turning their attention to cattle and stock raising to an extent not to have been believed possible a few years ago.

The modern farmer is very wide-awake, especially those of the three prairie provinces of Canada, and naturally as soon as he saw the prices of livestock soaring on the large world markets, he began to pay more attention to stock raising, gradually finding as he did so that by combining it with the grain production he was able to make two profits where he hitherto had one.

There are at the present time 2,048,354 cattle in the three western provinces, 565,709 being milch cows and the balance beef and other cattle. This shows an increase of nearly 15 per cent over 1913.

While there is no prospect of an immediate reduction in the price of meat as a result of the increased interest displayed by the farmers of the West, the prairies of the Canadian West have unlimited room for the raising of all kinds of livestock, and with the farmers taking a greater interest in livestock than ever before, Canada is destined to play a large part in solving the meat problem which the world now faces, and which is likely to become still more acute at the close of the war, when European countries will be buying animals to replenish their herds.

Sheep Industry Rapidly Developing

Sheep now claim a strong place in the mixed farming industry of the prairie provinces. The increase in the number of sheep is one of the outstanding features of the government report. The increase is approximately 30 per cent, which is very gratifying. Many of the smaller farmers of the West have started small flocks of sheep as they have found out that the climate is very

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suitable to them, provided a certain amount of shelter was supplied during the short periods when the weather might otherwise be too severe.

There are several large flocks in the West, and the success that the owners of these have met with has prompted the smaller farmers to start flocks. As an excellent price was obtained for wool this year, ranging as high as 36 cents a pound, and averaging ten pounds of wool per animal, the industry thus received another impetus. One sheep owner in Alberta was offered $12.00 per head for his entire flock of 6,000 head. He refused the offer and also another of $7.50 per head for 1,600 lambs.

The grand total of returns from the sale of all kinds of live stock for the three prairie provinces in 1916, aggregates over $30,000,000, an increase in value over 1915 of approximately $4,500,000.

The Dairy Industry Highly Satisfactory

Few countries in the world have given so much governmental assistance to the dairy industry as has Western Canada. The Western provinces of Canada, with their immense free grazing areas, naturally afford a splendid field for the dairy industry; but the profits from wheat and other grain growing have had a tendency to retard the development of the dairying business. The profits from dairying and live stock, of course, are not less than from other departments of agricultural enterprise; but the ease with which money has been made in wheat-growing, especially during the last three years, has led many Western Canadian farmers to look to the quick profit rather than to dairying. Yet dairying and its allied occupations are the sure, permanent basis of agricultural prosperity, and will not be allowed to drop into oblivion.

The governments have therefore come to the rescue. The assistance has taken the shape of financing creameries and cheese factories, supervision and grading, by which the quality of the output has been increased, and by a system of marketing, securing for the small producer the same advantages as are enjoyed by his big competitors.

Nineteen hundred and sixteen has been an exceptionally satisfactory year in the matter of dairy products, not only from the standpoint of production, but also from the important one of price.

The grand total for dairy products for the three provinces for 1916 was $12,728,614.85, or an increase of $1,377,537 over 1915.

The high price of cheese has stimulated the make both in Manitoba and Alberta, but more particularly in the latter. The average price of cheese in Manitoba at the factories was 18 cents or 3 cents per pound higher than 1915; and in Alberta 19 cents per pound, or 4 cents per pound higher than in 1915.

The development of the great Peace River district in the northern part of Alberta has taken a great step forward with the establishment of a creamery at Grande Prairie

War's Trials Help the Dominion

Men Will Come Back to Take Up with New Vigor Upbuilding of Canada

Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, spoke at a luncheon in his honour at the Lawyers' Club in New York in November last, and discussed the influence of the European War on Canada, the determination of his countrymen to carry their part in the great conflict through to the end, the friendly relations between Canada and the United States, and on the ideal of an ultimate scheme of self-mastery among the nations of the world to prevent war.

He spoke as kinsman to kinsmen, since on either side of the unguarded and invisible boundary between the United States and Canada, the national life found its inspiration in the like ideals of democracy.

"It is true there are tariffs," said the Premier, "but during the last decade we have manifested our neighbourly spirit by purchasing your products to the extent of $3,000,000,000. I should also add that we paid for them; and as a final proof of our friendship we have recently borrowed from you $125,000,000 of the sum thus paid. We have exchanged immigrants both east and west. The arrows of the little winged divinity shoot ceaselessly across the frontier. In short, the citizens of these two neighbouring and kindred commonwealths have developed a reciprocal understanding, goodwill and respect so complete that it would be difficult to find a parallel in history"

An impressive idea of the wonderful growth in the development of Western Canada, may be obtained from the following figures:

1906 Acreage

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Rye	Total
MANITOBA	2,721,079	931,282	336,986	16,051	4,308	4,010,156
SASKATCHEWAN.	2,117,484	901,646	77,573	108,834	3,045	3,208,582
ALBERTA	223,930	476,511	108,175	6,484	7,143	822,243
Total.....	5,062,493	2,309,439	522,734	131,369	14,496	8,040,981

1916 Acreage

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	Rye	Total
MANITOBA.....	2,695,389	1,397,013	655,308	22,340	28,295	4,798,349
SASKATCHEWAN.	8,532,838	3,548,637	357,399	519,763	20,583	12,979,220
ALBERTA	2,571,670	2,030,510	321,482	94,333	19,027	5,037,022
Total.....	13,799,897	6,976,160	1,334,189	636,436	67,905	22,814,600

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Canadian Farmers Benefited by Mode of Taxation

Improvements and Stock Not Taxed

One of the most important matters to the farmer is that of taxation. The question is frequently asked as to taxation in Western Canada. In the three provinces the system is practically the same, and whether you call it single tax or any other kind of tax, the system of taxation is simple.

In rural municipalities land is assessed at its actual cash value exclusive of any increase in such value caused by the erection of any building thereon or by any other expenditure of labour or capital. A farmer's buildings, horses, cattle, machinery or personal property of whatever nature are not assessable.

The general municipal rate of taxation in rural municipalities averages less than five mills on the dollar (i.e., one-half of 1 per cent). The money thus raised is spent by the local council in building and maintaining roads and bridges, the purchase of necessary equipment and the general administration of the municipality. The "surtax," which is exclusively applied in Saskatchewan, is a municipal tax expended by the municipality in which it is levied. It is a tax of six and one-quarter cents per acre on rural areas held for speculation and unimproved. The farmer or settler who cultivates his land has no surtax to pay.

This method of taxation is the subject of controversy as to its advantages or disadvantages, but as the object sought is the encouragement of the genuine settler and the discouragement of the non-resident speculator, anything that tends to shift the burden of taxation from the former to the latter seems to be popular with the farmers.

In Alberta there is what is known as the "wild land" tax, which is imposed on undeveloped agricultural land held by speculators.

Taxation in local improvement districts is based on a fixed rate per acre; in the rural municipality it is based on a rate per dollar. A certain proportion of the revenue of each western province is derived from a capitation grant received from the federal government, based on population; the balance must be raised by the community. This is all expended, in the locality and cannot be appropriated to the use of the federal government. The governing factor in striking the tax rate is, indeed, the needs of the locality. A certain area containing a specified minimum school population is established as a school district, and controlled locally under the guidance of the Department of Education.

The rate of taxation for school purposes may not exceed twenty mills on the dollar (2%) though it seldom reaches this amount. Additional assistance to the educational institutions of the province is provided for by a levy in rural municipalities and local improvement districts known as the "supplementary revenue rate." This is a flat tax of one cent per acre except in the case of those who have leased lands from the Crown for grazing purposes. They are required to pay only one-half cent per acre. The fund raised by this tax is transferred to the provincial treasurer and disbursed by him as follows:

	Per cent
The Provincial University	5
The Provincial Agricultural College	5
High Schools	10
Rural Schools	80

In Alberta the average assessment is $11.87 per acre, and the average rate of taxation is about 4.9 mills on the dollar, that is to say about one-half of one per cent.

The rural municipalities in Alberta contain a total of 13,967,864 acres of assessable land.

Speaking generally, taxation in Alberta is light, and is, so far as conditions permit, more equitably distributed than in many communities that might be named. Agricultural land is especially lightly taxed.

Saskatchewan is making a very real attempt to meet the needs of the sick and suffering in rural and outlying portions of the province. Under the Hospital Act two or more municipalities may unite to maintain a union hospital. A tax not higher than two mills on the dollar may be levied for this purpose. The worthy object of the Act has elicited much favourable comment, and quite a number of municipalities are already taking action in this respect.

In Saskatchewan the average tax per quarter-section is $23.85, which compares very favourably indeed with the taxes levied on areas of a similar size elsewhere.

The number of acres assessed by rural municipalities in the province is 50,126,702 with a total valuation of $814,724,431.

By comparing these with the taxes in other parts, a good idea of how low taxation is in Western Canada may be seen, especially when it applies to the man resident and working on his farm.

Hats Off To Canada

While standing amazed at our own showing in the world's trade, we might spare time and courtesy to take off our hats to our neighbour, friend, and good customer, Canada.

In 1914, the total foreign commerce of Canada, excluding coin and bullion, was $909,634,821. In 1916, it had grown to more than double that amount, or $1,879,171,893. Of this huge total, $1,091,706,403 represented exports of home-grown merchandise—wheat, lumber, minerals, etc. Yet Canada, a new nation of little more than 7,000,000 inhabitants, is doing her part heroically in the most gigantic and destructive war of modern times.

As a commercial success gained under tremendous difficulties, the world has seen few achievements to rival this. Hats off to Canada!

—Chicago "Journal," February 21, 1917.

Canadian Farmers Tell of Great Opportunities

THE MOST convincing argument as to the greatness of the opportunities Western Canada is offering to new settlers, is the testimonial reports from settlers now residing there. Replying to a general inquiry as to how they liked the country, hundreds of letters were received from all parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Many of these are here reproduced and they convey reliable information on almost every subject of interest to intending settlers—the wealth-producing soil, the health-giving climate, the contentment with social conditions, and the general prosperity of all, are dealt with. To anyone desiring to reap the full benefit of his labours, a perusal of these letters will be profitable as well as interesting. If the reader feels that he would be satisfied in life with the success others have made, reduced railway rates are available on application to the nearest Canadian Government Agent. A personal inspection of Western Canada generally results in becoming impressed with the opportunities awaiting in this now world-famous grain growing and stock raising country.

Small Investment Brings Big Returns.—H. H. Smith, who came to Craik, Sask., from Tampica, Illinois, writes: "This is the greatest country on earth for a man to make money with a small investment. I sold my first farm at $65 an acre because it was close to town and moved to cheaper land, equally as productive further away."

Arrived with $4,000; now Has $23,000.—From Iowa, M. H. Rosenberger went to Decker, Man., and he now writes: "I arrived with $4,000, and made a payment on 480 acres. Today I have everything clear and I can show up $23,000 or more. Western Canada is the country for a man of small means to make a start in. One feature is we have a better market for hogs than Chicago, and I have sold $2,000 a year for four years."

Started with $150.—"I homesteaded at Stony Plain, Alta., in 1898, coming from Colorado with $150," writes John Spady. "I now own 480 acres, 8 head of horses, 65 head of cattle, 20 hogs, complete line of implements, house worth $2,400, and a large barn, granaries—all paid for.

His Luck Changes.—The experience of Wm. Mensch, a blacksmith, is sufficient to encourage the most despondent not to give up until Western Canada's farming has been tried. He writes: "I was a blacksmith, without tools, $2.00 in cash, with a wife and three children. After paying for my outfit, I lost an eye and was advised to go farming. I procured some land on time and shortly after was laid up with a broken arm. I persevered and to-day (Feb. 25, 1915) I have 21 head of horses, 35 head of cattle, hogs and a complete farming equipment for my 480 acres, and consider my holdings are worth over $15,000."

Can Pay for Every Acre Cultivated with One Crop.—Henry K. Brawn arrived at Quill Lake, Sask., in May, 1906, with his wife and six children and homesteaded, but, lacking funds, worked on the railway until he earned enough money to buy a yoke of oxen to start homesteading with. He says: "We now have 480 acres, 24 head of stock, our own threshing outfit. There is money in farming here, and I consider that in purchasing land here one can pay for every acre he cultivates with one crop."

Made $500 Dairying from 9 Cows in a Year.—George E. Noggle moved to Lampman, Sask., in 1908, from Illinois; is a believer in mixed farming. He says: "In 1914, I sold $500 in cream and milk from 9 cows, 5 of which were two-year-olds, besides raising 6 calves and having skim milk for hogs. My deceased father traded one acre of Northern Illinois land for four acres here, but I would not trade back acre for acre and have to live on that Illinois farm as compared to this country."

Started Economically.—M. Sasges of Annaheim, Sask., writes: "I left Iowa eleven years ago with $50, 2 horses, 3 cows and some household furniture. I built log buildings on my homestead but now have a new six-room house, large stables, 65 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 150 hogs and 65 sheep. My boys and I own, clear, 480 acres and we have 4,000 bushels of grain to market yet. Since coming to this country my health has improved considerably."

Owns 1,750 Acres, All Paid For.—When R. H. Pilla moved from Iowa to Muenster, Sask., he purchased 320 acres of land. "I wanted a place where I could raise horses and do farming at the maximum profit, so came to Western Canada," he writes. "I have now 35 horses and 50 head of cattle. I have purchased additional land and have now 1,750 acres, all paid for."

Transformation in Eight Years.—"I left Hudson, Iowa, in 1907 and came to Lampman, Sask.," writes Geo. Rupp, on

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Progress and Prosperity Enjoyed By All

March 3, 1915. "At that time there was nothing to see here but lots of sunshine and a great fertile prairie. Since then the prairies have been converted into producing grain fields, comfortable houses and big barns are dotted all over the district. I can see from here a dozen elevators in the towns along the two new railroads. It is an inspiring sight to see a dozen large threshing machines working from dawn to dusk within

sight of my farm. Nearly every road is strung with rural telephone lines. Our social life is the equal of anywhere and the climate hard to beat. For instance, there are hundreds of horses and cattle here that run outside all winter, picking their own living and in good condition. This is a country of great possibilities.

Paid His American Debts from His Canada Farm.—"I will tell you why I came to Canada," writes James M. Walker of Sutherland, Sask. "In 1902 I was living on a rented half-section in Southwestern Minnesota and I decided I never would own a farm of my own under such circumstances; so after reading of the chances in Western Canada, I started for Saskatchewan, and arriving, took up a quarter-section; had then $350 in cash and left behind $600 debts secured by my personal property. Since that time I have my farm fenced, comfortable buildings, 20 head of cattle, 15 horses, 25 hogs, everything paid for, and my debts paid off in the states.

Sixty-two Years Old, Happy, Prosperous and Comfortable.—"I left Warren, Minn., in 1902 with $600 and my farming outfit, and I now own 320 acres, fully equipped, and owe no man a dollar," writes James Quirk of Avonlea, Sask. "I have raised 42 bushels of No. 1 wheat to the acre, never had a failure, and I ask what more could a man want? I am 62 years of age and will soon sell out and retire, and my half-section alone has made it possible. Am happy, prosperous and comfortable."

Has Retired with Plenty of Money.—"Although I invested everything I had in my first 160-acre farm at Stony Plain, Alta., in March, 1899, I have been able to add to my holdings since, so that I have rented my land and have moved into town with plenty of money to keep me without working," so writes Fred Willie.

Wheat Weighs 64 Pounds to the Bushel.—C. Longlitz, formerly of Endicott, Wash., now of Salvador, Sask., writes December 4, 1915: "I had 140 acres in crop this year, 90 acres of wheat that averaged 40 bushels per acre, 40 acres in oats that went 80 bushels per acre and got 500 bushels of barley from 10 acres. My wheat graded No. 1 and weighed 64 pounds to the bushel and oats 45 pounds to the bushel."

Land Values Will Increase.—F. L. Michael, who went to Phippen, Sask., from Cass County, Indiana, says: "Land is very cheap now, but with the good crops we are getting will soon increase in value. Renters can do much better by moving to Canada and buying a farm of their own. My 197 acres of wheat produced 6,000 bushels this year.

As Good as $250 an Acre Land.—Wm. Inglebright, who went to Tramping Lake District, Sask., from Henry County, Iowa, and who is now the possessor of 800 acres in Canada, writes: "I have seen six crops raised here. With good farming I believe we can be as sure of a crop here as on the land I came from, which is selling for $250 per acre, and this is as fine a stock country as that is."

Granaries Bursting with Grain.—In 1911 Joseph Justin moved from Adams County, Iowa, to Handel, Sask., and in a letter of November 29, 1915, he says: "Our granaries are fairly bursting with the finest grain. Wheat yielded from 25 to 60 bushels per acre; 35 was the average. Oats yielded about 80 bushels.

The "Poor Renter's Paradise."—Lee Wilson from Iroquois County, Illinois, writes from Landis, Sask., November 24, 1915: "My 200 acres of wheat averaged 52 bushels to the acre and 56 acres of oats 110 bushels to the acre, and the average price during November for wheat was 80 cents per bushel. I can say that nowhere in the corn belt of Illinois, where land is selling at $150 to $250 per acre, is there anything to be compared with this country for a poor man. With what a renter is paying for land a year in Illinois, he can get a farm and home in the wheat lands of Western Canada."

Likes it Better than Ohio.—J. F. Ward of Donalda, Alta., in writing recently says: "It is a pleasure for me to tell of my experience here. From 65 acres I got 2,500 bushels of wheat and oats. I have only been here a year and have a good start. My wheat is marketable at over $1.50 bushel. I harvested 400 bushels of potatoes from an acre. This is a great country. I tell the truth. I do not consider there is any land around Toledo as good as our land in Alberta. The taxes are low.

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What Others Have Done, You Can Do Also

Wheat Averages an Ex-Iowan 50 Bushels to Acre.—On February 9, 1916, Steve Schweitzberger writes: "I sold my farm in Stephen County, Iowa, for $200 an acre and moved near Briercrest, Sask., where I bought a half-section. I now feel as 'at home' here as I did in Iowa. My taxes are about $65 a year on the 320 acres. There are no taxes on stock. I have had splendid crops. Last year my wheat yielded 50 bushels to the acre. That is more than I ever had in Iowa, and yet the land there costs four or five times as much as it does here."

Started with 160 Acres; Now Worth $30,000.—Jefferson Caverly of Bowman, Man., writes that although he started farming with a quarter-section, he was able in 1907 to buy an adjoining 160 acres. Writing on April 26, 1915: "Stock taking last year at current values totalled $30,000 and I owe no man a dollar."

Cattle and Horses Run Out All Winter.—"In 1907 I came to Red Willard, Alta., from Iowa Falls, Iowa, and secured a 160-acre farm. I find this a great mixed farming district. It grows big crops of wheat, oats and barley. There is good shelter for horses, cattle and sheep. Cattle and horses can run out all winter on the range without feeding them and they do good," so writes J. H. Kahl of Red Willard, Alta.

Has Health and Wealth.—Writing from Lashburn, Sask., on April 3, 1915, L. L. Deffke says: "I have great success in this district. My first crop, seeded on land immediately after breaking, surpassed my most sanguine expectations, but it was left to the following season to convince me of the value of my investment. On 122 acres I got a yield of 34½ bushels to the acre. I seeded a field of oats on June 8th and harvested a crop of 90 bushels to the acre on September 9th.

An Ideal Country.—"I came from Michigan in 1906, settling near Lashburn, Sask.," writes C. J. Mapes of that place, "and had only $400 capital. After I market my 1915 crop, I will have my half-section, equipment and stock clear of debt and worth about $11,500.

Markets Stock Off Pasture.—Gunder H. Kylle went to Saskatchewan from Alexander, Minn. "Although I only went to Canada, with the intention of working there for a time, I was so impressed with the opportunities, I secured 480 acres of land," so he writes in 1915. "I have gone into stock and found it profitable, as the cost of feed is so little, the stock runs out nearly all winter. During the winters of 1909-1910, I only fed three tons of hay to 35 head of cattle and 21 horses. My stock is fit for beef most of the year right from the pasture."

A Stockman's Interesting Opinion.—The experience of Forest Bayles of Vegreville, Alta., is interesting to those contemplating going to Canada to raise stock. He writes in 1915: "I came to Vegreville, Alta., four years ago and purchased 640 acres at $13.25 an acre, which to-day is worth $25 an acre. That year I purchased 102 head of cattle, giving my note for $2,000. Since then I have sold $7,580 worth of cattle and have cattle to the value of $1,500 remaining. I had 4 horses, four years ago, and to-day I have 17 worth $3,000. When I arrived here I had $6,400, and to-day I am worth three times that amount.

The "Show Me State" Man Saw.—From Golden City, Mo., in 1904, A. I. Allman went to Canada to investigate conditions for himself. He settled at Craik, Sask., and the first year he only had 3 horses and 40 acres in crop. In 1915 he wrote that he had 11 horses, 640 acres of land, and in 1914 he raised 8,000 bushels of grain from 280 acres.

Profits $45 Each on Winter Feeders.—Mr. H. Trenhaile of Vegreville, Alta., writes: "I purchased 20 head of three-year-old steers in November at an average of $50 per head. They were fed principally on oat straw with some native prairie hay and one feed of chopped oats and barley per day. Delivered in the stockyards at Vegreville, on April 30th, the lot brought me an advance over net cost of $45 per head."

Horses All Profit.—Writing from Vegreville, Alta., R. L. Hughson says: "In February last year I took from the prairie 18 geldings rising three-year-old. They had never been fed a pound of hay or any other kind of fodder, except what they had "rustled," while running out on the prairie summer and winter. In April following I sold the entire lot for a net sum of $3,040."

Successful Saskatchewan Settlers.—When asked recently how they liked Western Canada, the following residents of Hearne, Sask., showed their success by referring to the value of their present assets and the capital they started with: R. M. Armstrong is worth $25,000 and started with $25; William Thompson estimates his holdings at $40,000, though $2,000 was his original capital. A. H. Pixley figures his farm and stock worth $12,000 and he began with $500! William Quart places his interests at $40,000 to $50,000 and says he had several thousand to start with. O. W. Demaut considers he is worth $15,000, starting first with a few hundred dollars.

Cheap Feed Makes Stock Raising Profitable.— C. L. McGowan came to Vegreville, Alta., from Ohio in 1904. He says: "I find by intelligent labor one can grow good crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax and vegetables every year. Stock raising of all kinds is profitable because of the abundance of cheap feed combined with a suitable climate.

Stock Winters Better than in Kansas.—Winfield Logan of Donalda, Alta., a former resident of Kansas, writes: "I have been here for nine years growing wheat, oats and barley and raising cattle. I like the country for mixed farming. The weather is fine. Stock stand the cold weather much better than in Kansas, as it is dry and plenty of natural shelter."

Grit and $85 Won Him Success.—Though Herman O. Larson had only $85 cash to start with, he says: "I came to Craik with plenty of grit and determination, from Chippewa County, Minnesota, in 1903, and to-day am easily worth more than $10,000."

Worked Out for Two Years to Get His Start.—"Arriving in Oakville, Man., without capital, I worked out for two years," writes W. J. Solomon, "and then bought a 120-acre farm, selling it two years after to buy a 240-acre one. I have 180 acres under crop with good buildings.

Plenty of Land Waiting New Settlers.—Writing on April 8, 1915, Plewman Bros. of Lashburn, Sask., says "Last year we had good paying crops of wheat and oats. We have 960 acres of land, 75 head of cattle and 40 horses. Everything acquired since 1906 from a small investment. The district is well suited to grain growing and stock raising, combined, and there is plenty of land yet waiting for new settlers."

His Farm Gives a Dependable Annual Income.—"I came to Decker, Man.," writes Fred Wyatt, "with a capital of $125. I worked out for four more years and then bought a quarter-section at $10 per acre, and started on it. Three years later I purchased a half-section more of prairie land adjoining at $15 per acre, making a farm of 480 acres on which I have broken 360 acres. The balance is hay land and poplar bluff. The land here is well adapted to mixed farming. For the last five years I have sold on an average of $4,215 worth of grain off my farm each year besides keeping seed and feed."

Tells of His Success at Togo, Sask.—Geo. Halliday, located at Togo, Sask., in 1904, taking up residence on his land the next year, having paid a neighbour to break six acres, so he could get his seed for the following year. He got 40 bushels of wheat per acre that year and the next year he had 24 acres ready for crop and got 900 bushels of wheat from it. Writing on March 6, 1915, he says: "I was able to buy 320 acres for $7,200 and have it all paid for. I also have 14 horses and 25 head of cattle. My wife managed to keep up the house on butter and eggs she sold.